

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

UNITY ON THE VETO BILL

Commons Expected to Pass the Measure Early in May.

SOME OF PEERS DEFIANT

Lloyd-George's Health Causes Anxiety—Weakness of the Unionist Party.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Feb. 18.—The main feature of the political situation is the apathy of the Opposition. The resistance to the Parliament bill will be strenuous, but there is no reasonable hope of prolonging the debate on the second reading beyond three days, nor of obstructing the passage of the measure through the committee stage for a longer period than ten days. The bill can be carried through the Commons early in May, without doubt, if the government desires to take advantage of its new powers of naming the chairman of the committee. The lack of debating power on the Opposition side makes this an easy task without undue pressure of the majority.

The retention of the preamble may be regarded as a certainty and the introduction of the bill before the Lords before the coronation is also a foregone conclusion. The Lords cannot depend upon the King to extricate them from their critical position. They must fight their own battle, and they do not know how to meet the argument that the Parliament bill has received popular sanction and cannot be rejected.

The commonest quotation heard among the peers is the defiant exclamation of a belligerent duke: "Let five hundred puppets come." Four-fifths will be Tories within a year. That may be magnificent, but it is not war.

The most serious obstacle to the progress of the ministerial plans is the condition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's health. It has improved, but physicians have warned Mr. Lloyd-George that his voice must not be strained by persistent use, or he may be forced to retire from public life. The financial business is heavily in arrears, and the Chancellor alone can extricate the Treasury from the various complications and clear the ground for another instalment of the democratic politics outlined in the budget speech and for the introduction of disability pensions and a system of insurance against unemployment.

Otherwise, the ministry is in fine fighting form and full of enthusiasm. Premier Asquith, by encouraging the rising and distributing the labors of opposition and defence of the Liberal policies, has secured fresh supplies of debating power. Mr. Balfour has not brought forward any new debaters, and there is a dearth of ability in the front of the Opposition bench. The most serious complaint against the Unionist party organization is that the safe seats are taken by men who have money rather than talent, and that ambitious men of real ability are left to contest hopeless boroughs and are kept out of Parliament.

ICE EMBARGO PARTLY LIFTED

Steamer Reaches Louisburg, C. B. After Weeks' Imprisonment.

Sydney, C. B., Feb. 18.—The ice embargo along the shores of Cape Breton has been partly lifted. The steamer Bruce, which maintains communication between Port-au-Prince, N. F., and North Sydney, reached Louisburg last night after a week's imprisonment in the ice off Low Point. The Bruce, during part of her voyage, was in great danger, as the grinding ice threatened to crush her sides and the ice piled up above her rail. So serious was her predicament that her sixty passengers left her and made their way on sleds over the ice to the mainland.

The government ice-breaking steamer Stanley, which had also been caught in the grip of the ice, freed herself yesterday, and sailed with the mails for the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

TRIAL OF MASCAGNI SUIT OPENS

Lieber & Co. Not Represented by Counsel—Decision Expected Soon.

Milan, Italy, Feb. 18.—The trial of the suit instituted by Pietro Mascagni, the composer, and Eduardo Sonzogno, the music publisher, against Lieber & Co. of New York, over the cancellation of a contract for the production of the opera "Ysabel," was begun to-day. The defendant firm was not represented. Lawyers for the plaintiffs asked that damages be awarded them. A decision is expected within ten days.

MOSLEMS HANGED IN ADANA

American Board Gets Advice on Troubles in Turkey.

Boston, Feb. 18.—In reference to the troubles at Adana and Taurus, in Turkey, recently, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day received advice explaining a number of incidents. It is stated that in the work of restoring Adana following the massacre of a year ago, it was necessary to hang a good many Moslems. If the present reign of order is broken by the Moslems there will be more hangings, it is declared. Owing to the large financial element, the officers of the American board believe that it is possible for local disturbances to occur, but they expect that there can be no general uprising against the Christian population. Since the army is now made up of a large proportion of Christians and therefore can no longer be reckoned as the defender of Islam.

NEXT TUESDAY'S TRIBUNE

will contain the preliminary announcement of A GREAT PICTORIAL CONTEST in which thousands of dollars, worth of FINE PRIZES will be awarded.

PLOT AGAINST REPUBLIC

Fifteen Arrests in Portugal—Plan to Recall King.

Lisbon, Feb. 18.—The "Mundo" reports that the authorities have discovered a secret meeting place, where a conspiracy has been hatched to overthrow the republic and recall King Manuel. Fifteen arrests have been made, including a lieutenant in the army.

DE LASSY'S WIFE INSANE

A Tragic Sequel to Conviction in Notable Murder Case.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—There is a tragic sequel to the conviction of Count O'Brien de Lassy for the murder of Count Vassili Boutourlin, for which crime he was sentenced to penal servitude for life. His wife, who was the sister of Count Vassili and the daughter of General Boutourlin, has become insane. Immediately after the verdict Countess de Lassy announced her intention of going to Siberia with her husband. Then she disappeared. She was recognized today in a tramcar by a lawyer engaged in the case. He detained her, and with the help of the police took her to General Boutourlin. Later an examination by physicians disclosed that she had lost her mind.

A pathetic occurrence at the time of the trial of de Lassy was the daily spectacle of his wife prostrating herself before an image near the entrance to the court, where she prayed for a long time before entering the courtroom.

HERO FUND FOR DENMARK

Andrew Carnegie Offers \$100,000 for That Purpose.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—Andrew Carnegie, through the offices of Maurice F. Egan, American Minister to Denmark, has offered to establish a hero fund of \$100,000 in Denmark. The Foreign Office already has expressed its gratitude for the proposed gift and is considering how the fund can best be administered.

MOLKENBUHR FACTION HEAD

Will Lead Socialists in Reichstag in Place of Singer.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Herman Molkenbuhr, member from Saxony, has been elected president of the Social Democratic faction in the Reichstag, thus receiving the mantle of Paul Singer, who up to his death shared the presidency of the faction with the aged leader, August Bebel. Bebel has been compelled to retire almost completely from active politics on account of his age and health, leaving the responsibility for the parliamentary tactics on the shoulders of Molkenbuhr. The latter is a writer, originally a cigar-maker, who, on account of his political activity, was exiled from Germany in 1881 and spent three years in the United States. He is a hard political fighter, as pugnacious as Bebel, and aroused the Reichstag this winter with a flat declaration that his party was working for a republic in Germany. He entered the Reichstag in 1890 as a representative from Berlin, and was first defeated in 1896, after which a seat was found for him in Saxony.

The present trend in the party appears to be against the iron discipline and autocratic authority enjoyed by Bebel and Singer, and the new leader's rule probably will not be so unquestioned. A sign of the times is the decision not to give the seat made vacant by Singer's death to any of the prominent leaders, but to choose as a candidate one of the Socialists working in the district.

MORE HAYTIANS SHOT

Executions at Capital—Much Excitement in City.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Government troops began firing in various sections of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, early on Thursday morning, and in the excitement several prominent Haytians were taken from prison and summarily executed. This version of the disturbance in the Haytian capital was reported to the State Department to-day by the American Minister, Mr. Furness, at Port-au-Prince. The minister said that four or five Haytians were executed. Suppressed excitement which may lead to further trouble pervades the city, he adds.

Minister Furness also reported that President Simon is at Port Liberty, and that more arrests of prominent natives recently have been made.

REFUGEES FLEE FROM HAYTI

Officials in Former Administrations Sail for Jamaica.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Feb. 18.—Several political refugees who have been under the protection of the various consulates sailed from here to-day on the steamer Caledonia for Jamaica. Among these were several ministers under former administrations, including General Thevenaz, former Minister of the Interior; General Lumarque, president of the military tribunal during the presidency of Nord Alexis; and General Bolemond Canal, ex-Minister of Government.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR AVIATORS

Parachute Works Admirably at Eiffel Tower Experiments.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Some original experiments were made at the Eiffel Tower recently to test the utility of a special form of parachute for safeguarding the life of an aviator whose aeroplane may have got out of control. M. Hervey, a well known engineer, who is the inventor of the new parachute, has enlarged this device. His parachute is of rubbered cloth, thirty feet across and the suspension is about the same distance below it. M. Hervey fixed a parachute closely rolled up to the hull of an aeroplane, which was shown of its wings and carried a dummy weighing 125 pounds, to give a semblance of reality to the experiment. The whole apparatus was hoisted to the first floor of the tower, and then, with a clever arrangement of levers and pulleys, it was thrown into the air nearly two hundred feet above ground. A small spring opened the parachute, the fall was quickly checked and the apparatus touched ground as lightly as a bird.

GERMAN FINANCES IMPROVE.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—President Rudolf Havenstein of the Reichsbank, in proposing a reduction of the rate of discount to-day, said that the conditions had grown more favorable for recovery. The movement was normal. Gold stock had gained more rapidly than in 1910, and the demands on the bank since the January settlement had been considerably lighter than they were last year, especially in Berlin. He added that the international situation had become normal, and that foreign exchange rates were declining.

TARIFF REFORMERS GLAD

Hoped Annexation Talk Will Bolster Up Their Cause.

THEIR JOY SHORT LIVED

Disconcerted by Prompt Repudiation of Tricks and Advertising Devices.

[Marconi Telegram to The Tribune.] London, Feb. 18.—Champlain Clark's Canadian annexation talk and William S. Bennett's absurd resolution have revived temporarily the spirits of English Tariff Reformers, who are anxious to save their own cause by sacrificing the improved trade relations between America and Canada. The promptness with which the tricks and advertising devices of the scaremongers have been repudiated has disconcerted them. When they read the dry list of agenda for the imperial conference published by the Colonial Office they blurt out the truth that no counter attractions can be offered to Canada from London this summer, and that President Taft is giving the Dominion in the reciprocity agreement better business than can ever be worked out by an artificial scheme of imperial preference.

The Free Traders are indifferent whether South Africa withdraws preference or Canada is drawn into a closer commercial union with America. They consider every form of preference little less than imposture, and are hoping for the adoption of the reciprocity agreement at Washington and Ottawa as a practical method of depriving the Unionist party of its most attractive political issue. They will not admit Garvin's favorite paradox that gravitation of Canada toward the nearest market involves for England dearer food and diminished purchasing power in trade.

Broad-minded American protectionists like James A. Moore, from Seattle, are emphatic in declaring that President Taft has greatly strengthened the Republican policy by taking up the interests of the consumers and that reciprocity on broad lines of agreement will be mutually helpful to Canada and America.

The campaign against the Declaration of London is conducted with increased animosity by "The Daily Mail," although Lord Northcliffe's more influential newspaper, "The Times," has been converted by Sir Edward Grey to the opposite view. The Chamber of Shipping has added a fresh protest against what is called the anti-British declaration, to hostile criticism of the leading chambers of commerce. The agitation against the new code sea laws has become so hysterical that a return to reason may come as a spasmodic from the Foreign Secretary. The interests of the overseas dominions are represented by diplomats like Sir Edward Grey, rather than by the quarrelsome martinet like Sir Hedworth Lamont and the Senate scaremongers, who are in revolt against the Hague tribunal and the accepted principles of the Treaty of Paris.

MEXICAN VICE-CONSUL SHOT

Murder by Cowboy in Argentina Due to Financial Trouble.

Mexico City, Feb. 18.—Carlos Gilberto Schnerb, vice-consul of Mexico to the Argentine Republic, was shot and almost instantly killed in his room, in the Turbide Hotel, here to-day by Francisco L. Mugica, an Argentine plainsman, one of a company brought to Mexico by Schnerb and others for exhibition purposes during the recent centennial.

Mugica made no effort to escape and was arrested as he left the hotel. The crime was the result of contention between the men over financial affairs connected with the exhibition project, which proved a failure. Six shots were fired by the assassin as his victim lay in bed reading a newspaper.

Schnerb was a Belgian who had lived many years in Mexico and in Carabona, Argentina.

ABOUT HALF OF PEOPLE IDLE

Percentage in United Kingdom 55, in Germany 54, in France 49 and Here 62.

London, Feb. 18.—Fifty-five persons in every hundred in the United Kingdom are "idle." That, of course, includes children, the aged and women not definitely engaged in trade or occupation. In Germany the figure is 54, in the United States 52 and in France 49.

These figures are given in "Foreign Labor Statistics," issued by the Board of Trade recently. They are official, but in many cases apply to some years ago, and any comparison of the proportions of unemployment, hours of work and wages in the different countries must be made with numerous qualifications. But the following shows clearly how the countries differ as regards the kinds of work undertaken. The table shows the percentage of the total occupied population engaged in groups of trade:

	United Kingdom	Germany	France	U. S.
Farming	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Commerce	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Transport	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Mining	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Iron, etc., works	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Building	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Textile	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Dress	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3

Seventy per cent of the workers in Hungary are farming and forty-one in France. The next most popular occupation in France is that connected with dress, which employs 8 per cent.

WIRELESS BY REFLECTION

French Invention to Do Away with Overhead Masts and Wires.

Paris, Feb. 18.—M. Meunier, one of the officials employed at the government wireless telegraph stations in Northern Africa, has just invented an adaptation of the wireless telegraph apparatus which in certain cases does away with the huge masts and overhead wires. The method has been tested at Constantine, in Algeria, with every success. M. Meunier says that the wireless messages may be collected for reception and transcription by means of a great mirror. At Constantine the surface of the pool of the Rummel has been used in place of so much silvered glass, and by this means messages from French, German, British and Dutch stations have been received and read. The overhead wires and steel yards are replaced by two wires stretched across the river.

At the same time the announcement is made that experiments are to be carried out in the Mediterranean to ascertain the extent covered by the wireless messages sent from various French stations. A small steamer, which has just sailed from Marseilles for Constantinople, has taken on board special apparatus and a number of experts, who are to take observations.

THE KING ON HORSEBACK

English Sovereign, Despite Hard Work, in Excellent Health.

THE CORONATION SEASON

Royal Wishes Regarding Pageant—Entertainments Planned by Hostesses in London.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Feb. 18.—The King's health is excellent. Notwithstanding the enormous pressure of work, he has resumed his early canter in the saddle, and may become a familiar figure in Rotten Row during the spring, riding with Princess Mary and an equestrian. A first levee at St. James's on Tuesday will be largely a diplomatic and official function.

Preparations for the coronation and the Imperial Conference are now in an advanced stage. The court officials assert that the King lays stress on two things; first, that the representatives of the overseas dominions shall be made as conspicuous as possible, and second, that the pageantry shall be enriched in every way, so that it may be a festival worthy of the magnificence of the empire. For this reason he is reverting to the coronation robes of George IV.

The summer shows will be brilliant, and will receive royal patronage. All the important dominions of the King will be represented in the Imperial festival at the Crystal Palace. There will be a coronation exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, and at Earl's Court American inventiveness will supply a unique naval spectacle, with the duel between the Monitor and the Merrimack, and the gradual evolution of the Dreadnought, by means of models, from Nelson's day.

The ministerial hostesses, following Mrs. Asquith's lead, are giving a fillip to the pre-coronation season. Lady Grand and a series of important dinner parties, Mrs. Harcourt is giving weekly receptions through March, and Mrs. Buxton has an evening party at the Board of Trade. Mrs. Asquith's plans are not announced, but she is likely to revive the glory of Lady Palmerston's splendid entertainments.

There are large dinner parties at the various embassies, the Speaker's residence and elsewhere, and there has been a whirl of small dances during the week, with a brilliant ball given by Lord and Lady Wolverton in honor of Lady Honor Ward, their niece.

The great balls of the coronation season will be deferred to July. Among the hostesses already named for these functions are the Duchesses of Sutherland, Devonshire, Portland, Westminster, Rutland, Norfolk and Marlborough, and the Marchionesses of Londonderry, Lansdowne and Salisbury, the Countess of Derby and Lady Farquhar.

William Phillips, who is displaying tact and energy in conducting the business of the American Embassy, will entertain the Society of American Women at a large reception on Washington's Birthday, while the Navy League has a dinner on the same evening.

Bishop Hartzell has arrived in London on a missionary tour on the Continent, and will start without delay on his African circuit. Dr. Jowett, while forced to cancel his public engagements and restricting himself to three sermons at the Carr's Lane Church, in Birmingham, is improving in health, and expects to be in perfect form for opening his work in New York in April.

James A. Moore, one of the most energetic steel manufacturers on the Pacific Coast, is here on business and for pleasure.

There will be new plays next week at the Globe, the Duke of York's and the Kingsway theatres, and a fancy dress ball at Albert Hall, in which the Chelsea Art Club is displaying unwonted energy and taste.

PLOT TO DESTROY ESTRADA

Nicaraguan Rebels Planned to Attack Presidential Mansion.

Managua, Feb. 18.—The "Tarde," an evening newspaper, says: "Investigations have proved that the recent explosion in the ammunition barracks was part of a plot of Liberals within and outside of the country. It was arranged that the explosion should take place at 3 o'clock in the morning, simultaneously with an attack on the Presidential mansion, the occupants of which, it was expected, would inevitably be thrown into confusion."

The paper asserts that a former inspector of police under the Zejaya administration, was in charge of the arrangement for blowing up the barracks. One of his men climbed the walls surrounding the barracks, and entering the sentry box placed combustibles saturated with kerosene in position, and made his escape. The failure of the explosion to occur until 6 o'clock frustrated the plan to attack the palace.

Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now under arrest, is said to have been at the head of the movement.

Risings which were attempted in other parts of the country were immediately suppressed.

CAPTURE NICARAGUAN TOWN

Revolutionists Later Dislodged by Government Forces.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Feb. 18.—It is reported from government sources that a group of revolutionists captured the small town of Teustepe, but were later dislodged by government forces. Teustepe is north of Lake Nicaragua, about forty miles east of Managua, the capital.

The affair reported at Teustepe is the first serious move against the government of President Estrada that has become known. After the fire and explosions in the government barracks on the Presidential grounds on February 13 many arrests among the opposition were made as precautionary measures. President Estrada has since announced that he had information of a conspiracy against the government. The investigation of the explosion is being continued.

AMERICAN WOMEN EXHIBIT ART.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The annual exhibition of the American Women's Art Association of Paris opened with a reception at the American Women Students' Club in the Latin Quarter to-day.

The exhibition maintains the standard of former years. Most of the artists whose works are shown belong to the group whose canvases reflect the influence of Post-impressionism.

FEAR OF PLAGUE IN PARIS

Newspapers Alarming Inhabitants of French Capital.

THE PEOPLE REASSURED

Experts Say Present Regulations Will Protect Country—Gloomy Tone on Bourse.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Feb. 18.—M. Dubois, delegate of the tradesmen in the St. Gervais quarter of Paris, which comprises forty thousand inhabitants, mostly of the poor classes, including twelve thousand Russians, Poles and Armenians, has been received by Léon Mirman, manager of the Paris Board of Health, who says that the superior health commission has just made a thorough investigation of the situation in France in regard to the danger of plague.

M. Mirman, basing his opinion on the unanimous views of leading French scientists, including Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute; Dr. Dujardin-Beaumont, chief of the plague laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, and Professor Albert Robin, of the faculty of the University of Paris, says that there is no cause for anxiety about the pneumonic plague reaching France, and that the measures now in force are fully sufficient to prevent such a calamity.

Meanwhile several Paris newspapers publish terribly realistic pictures of the horrors of the plague in Manchuria, and print maps covered with skulls and crossbones, showing that the plague in its sudden jump from Moukden to Astrakhan has reached a point that, as the crow flies, is nearer to Paris than Astrakhan is to Moukden, or, in other words, that the plague has already passed the halfway house on the overland road from Manchuria to France.

The scientists explain that Astrakhan is a region where the plague in some phase or another exists permanently, and this fact presents no danger for Western Europe.

A gloomy tone prevails on the Paris Bourse, and in spite of the reduction of the Bank of England's rate to 3½ per cent business remains purely nominal and depressed.

This situation is attributed to three causes, the first of which is the ultimatum addressed by Russia to China in regard to China's interpretation and execution of the commercial treaty of 1881. This action of Russia is used by speculators as an important bear factor on the Bourse.

According to information obtained from the most trustworthy diplomatic circles here, no international complications will ensue, because strong hopes prevail that China will submit her side of the dispute to the Hague tribunal, thereby practically forcing Russia to do likewise.

The second disquieting point is due to pessimistic reports about the spreading of the plague. For the first time in many years an important release in Russian securities is noted, and the downward tendency is general.

Meanwhile the cheerful feeling in regard to United States railroads and industrial investments has been checked by anxiety and long delay of trust and rate decisions and by the heavy tone of the New York market. This is made the most of here, and may be regarded as the third cause of the present gloomy situation on the Bourse.

RUSSIA WORRIES CHINA

Attempt to Gain Time in II Province Dispute.

Peking, Feb. 18.—The Chinese government shows the keenest anxiety over Russia's threatened military demonstration in II Province, but nevertheless it may not comply with the demands set forth in the note from St. Petersburg until a show of force takes some of the sting out of its humiliation.

It is believed in Peking that even if China acquiesces Russia would not accept her promise, but would insure its fulfillment by occupying certain points in Chinese Turkestan.

The Foreign Board further says that Russia has demanded the establishment of Russian military posts within the Chinese frontier for the purpose of controlling those infected with the plague, and preventing the disease from crossing the border. In the matter of this encroachment greater fear is felt regarding the attitude of the Japanese in Manchuria, who are asserted to be in close association with the Russians, but up to the present time no action has been taken by Japan which could be construed as definitely aggressive.

Reports from Manchuria say that the Japanese at times usurp the authority of Chinese officials in dealing with the plague, but it is generally conceded that the situation warrants this conduct.

London, Feb. 18.—Dr. Reginald Farrar, medical inspector of the Local Government Board, who will start on Monday for Harbin to join the international plague commission which is to advise China as to the best means of stemming the plague, thinks that there is little danger of the disease spreading into Western Europe.

Dr. Farrar was selected as the British representative in this mission because of his wide experience with plague in India. He points out that the period of incubation being so brief and death following so quickly the danger of the disease being carried long distances over the Siberian Railway is materially lessened. The possibility of the epidemic getting a foothold in Great Britain is, he says, negligible.

Paris, Feb. 18.—In view of the plague in Northern China, it has been decided to advance the date of the proposed International Sanitary Conference, and France is inviting all nations to send delegates to Paris in May to study means of fighting epidemics.

Tokio, Feb. 18.—Dr. Kitazato, the well known bacteriologist, who is now at Tairen (Tairen), telegraphs that the plague is undoubtedly of the pneumonic type. Dr. Kitazato has been in Manchuria for the last week, studying the disease. No new cases have occurred at Tairen in twenty-four hours, stringent preventive measures having been taken to guard against its spread. Dr. Kitazato is of the opinion that if similar measures are adopted the plague can be stamped out in Manchuria in thirty days.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Word has reached here that the plague has broken out at Aigun, sometimes called Saghalien-Uta. Aigun is a Chinese town of Manchuria on the Amoor, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier. It is the almost opposite Blagoveshchensk, the capital of Amoor province.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE?

Statement of German Expert Not Accepted in London.

London, Feb. 18.—The statement by the government expert, Dr. Kirchner, in the Prussian Diet to-day, that "the plague is extraordinarily widespread, existing in America, Egypt and even Europe, there being three cases in London in the last few weeks," has startled this city.

Inquiries at the hospitals and among the medical authorities late this evening failed to confirm this statement, however. Several doctors said that they had no personal knowledge of such cases and were greatly surprised at the assertion.

PLAGUE HELD IN SKINS

Infected Cheap Furs from Mongolia on Way Here.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—Japanese newspapers report the spread of the plague in Manchuria and throughout North China, and comment on the incompetency of the Chinese authorities.

According to a Moukden letter, the plague broke out at Kharin and Tselistkar, where a quantity of tarbagan skins had been gathered by an enterprising trader, who has since shipped them to America.

The plague is said to have originated with the tarbagan, or Mongolian marmot. The tarbagan is about the size of a full grown cat and has yellowish brown fur, which is used in the fabrication of cheap furs. The steps of Mongolia swarm with the animals, which in their habits are much like the prairie dogs of the United States.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

EXECUTOR'S UNRESTRICTED SALE

The Robert Hoe Collection

Every Afternoon During the Coming Week

at 2:30 P. M., and continuing until March 3rd,

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South

THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ART OBJECTS,

Silver, Enamels, Cabinet Gems, Arms and Armor, Clocks, Tapestries, Antique and Modern Artistic Furniture, and Miscellaneous Objects,

and

Every Evening during the coming week at 8:15

THE GRAPHIC ARTS

AND ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

The objects remaining unsold will be on Public View (Sunday Excepted) From 9 A. M. until Noon

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square So.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, Inc.,

333-341 Fourth Ave., Southeast Cor. 25th St.,

On Free View To-morrow (Monday), also Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M., and continuing Daily until the

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,